selling tickets for a meeting of Anarchists and distributing Anarchist documents. He

## ORLOWITZ AND BERGMAN. Pretty Sure in New Haven that the Anarch-

ist Was Among Them. NEW HAVEN, July 26 .- That Alexander Bergman, the would-be assassin of H. C. Friak, is none other than Orlowitz, otherwhe "the count," for two months previous to May 1 "subbing" on papers in New Haven, is through yesterday's investigation regarded as a fact almost beyoud question. During the period he did substitute work on the Ledger, Register and News at different times. Almost with one accord every newspaper man in the city turned their thoughts to "the Count" after reading the meagre discription of him. Aside from his striking appearance and manners the man would evoke a lasting remembrance. According to the secretary of the Typographical Union the "Count" deposited his card, bearing the name of H. J. Orlowitz, about April 21. The fact that Bergman is an inveterate cigarette-smoker also tallies with Orlowitz exactly. His quick, nervous manner and restless black eyes were very noticeable. While at work in the composing-room, he occasioned numerous disputes and argumens by skillfully arranging rules of the "chapel" before the chairman. He made himself obnoxious to his brother compositors by his lond-monthed atterances on all labor matters, and gave ample evidence of being an Anarchest at heart. Often he was squelched by his fellows. He never let remarks drop that' would establish his antecedents, though he admitted that Oriowitz was not his correct name.

THE HOMESTEAD INQUEST.

Further Evidence on the Death of the Victims of the July 6 Riot.

Brecial to the Indianapolis Journal. PITTSBURG, July 26.-Coroner McMowell this afternoon resumed the inquest in the case of the ten victims of the Homestead riot of July 6. Much of the evidence taken was in the form of technical descriptions of the injuries sustained by the victims, the testimony upon this point being given by Drs. Mager, Walker and Seyfer, of the Homeopathic Hospital. Captain O'Coons, a Homestead merchant, testified that the first firing came from the boats. He said that when he was rushing down to the landing before the boat had reached the mill-yard O'Donnell overtook him and begged him to help in trying to stop the men from landing without trouble. The other witnesses were William Mansfield, David Lynch, chairman of the police commission; George Rumer, whose son was killed, and Deputy Sheriff Joseph H. Gray. The latter testified that shots were fired at the Little Bill all the way down the river, and that the first firing came from the mill men. The rest of the witnesses were about equally divided on this issue. The inquest will be resumed and finally concluded on

BRADDOCK MEN WILL NOT STRIKE. The Homestead men have apparently abandoned all endeavors to bring the Braddock workers out on a strike. After four days of proselyting the leaders are somewhat discourged, and say that Braddock seems determined to continue at work notwithstanding the combined pressure of the the Carnegie operatives. A member of the advisory committee to-day said he had been informed by several Amalgamated men who had gone among the Braddock men they had not forgotten fruitless appeals for assistance they made to Homestead in 1887 and were disinclined to strike for sympathy. Several of the locked-out men, although aware that the leaders have given up the hope of a strike at the Edgar Thomson plant, are still hopeful of bringing them out. The intense heat has prostrated many of General Superintendent Potter's nonunion men, it is alleged by the Amaigamated scouts. At all events there is not the activity that was manifested around the mill yesterday, and no plate was rolled

this morning. The withdrawal of soldiers from Homestead has commenced. Wildly enthusiastic cheering to-day among the hundreds of white tents on Shanty hill proclaimed the fact to the strikers in their homes at the foot of the slope. The lucky boys in blue who were the first ones to get marching orders were the members of the Eighth Regiment. It is believed that the troops will gradually be removed until only two regiments remain. These two regiments will be held until there is no further danger of trouble.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO TREAT.

Hugh O'Donnell May Resign as Chairman Because Not Indorsed. HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 26,-It is likely

Hugh O'Donnell will resign the chairmanship of the advisory committee, if he has not already done so, and the indications are that the committee is now casting about for a new leader. The break up was caused by the refusal of the committee to approve an almost unconditional surrender in the fight on hand. Mr. O'Donnell expressed bimself as anxious for a settlement, even if he had to be sacrificed. He authorized two newspaper men-F. D. Madeira, of New York, and J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia-to see Superintendent Potter, and ascertain upon what terms the old men could return to work. When they had executed the commission O'Donnell wanted to bring them before the committer, but that body would not admit them. This rebuff unaonbtedly will cause O'Donnell's resignation, as he said he would resign if his colleagues did not indorse his

The mediators called upon Superintendent Potter and wanted to know upon what terms he would accept the old employes. lie said there was no vindictiveness in their dealings with the men, but they would not take back certain objectionable strifemakers under any circumstances, No names were mentioned, but he said those against whom criminal charges had been preferred were among them. Even these might not be rejected if the informations against them proved incorrect. He further stated that the men would not be questioned about membership in any organization, but they would be required to sign an agreement as individuals fixing the scale of wages as based on the \$23-billet rate. There would be no dealings with any association committees, except as provided in the agreement for a committee of workmen and officials to meet quarterly and fix prices of billets. No men now in the employ would be discharged if the work was satis-

The mediators were assured that the places were being filled rapidly. The advisory committee refused to admit the newspaper men, but said they would hear the report through the chairman. This was refused, as the newspaper men had no interest in the matter except to bring the two parties together. Superintendent Potter was informed of the result, and express d regrets, as the places of the old men were being rapidly filled. Mr. Curry, who was present, took occasion to deny the statement that Andrew Carnegie would interfere. He stated that in a cablegram just received Mr. Carnegie said he had no intention of returning to America at present, and that he would not interfere with the management or interpose to settle the

## WHAT TOM MANN SAYS.

Surprised that the Would-Be Assassin Was Not an American.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, July 25 .- The attempted murfer of Frick, the Carnegte manager, has Proused widespread attention among the working classes. The general expression is one of condemnation. Tom Mann, the labor leader, who is noted for the moderation of his views, is reported as saying: "The British working classes will strongly condemn any attempt at assassination, under the pretext of avenging the wrongs or assisting the cause of labor. Indeed, we working people of Great Britain have every reason to oppose anarchy, for we have the making of the laws ourselves, and will soon have the tuil control. Then, if capital treats labor unjustly, we will pass | next autumn.

laws that will make the capitalists the Anarchists if they attempt to resist the laws. I understand it is different in America, where it was said that certain pro-visions of legislation would have to be repealed before the majority could rule."

Mr. Mann added: "I am surprised to learn that the assassin in this case is a foreigner. All the famous assassins I have heard of in America bave been Americans, including the men who killed Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, the noted Fisk and the man who recently attempted to kill Sage. The American record on the subject of assassination is an awful one. Two Presidents have been assassinated within a little more than a quarter of a century. whereas it is more than four hundred years since the assassination of a ruler of France. Even despotic Russia has only seen two rulers assassinated in the present century. and Mexico, the neighbor of the United States, has not, I believe, seen a single ruler die by the assassin's hand. With such a record we Britons are not so much surprised as we would otherwise be at this latest attempt at assassination. The surprise is that in this instance a foreigner is

the assassin." A prominent Tory said that Englishmen would feel inclined to condemn such a crime as the shooting of Mr. Frick most strenuously but for the slightly-veiled sympathy extended by the Americans for assassination and outrage in the island. He did not believe there was any danger of that method of settling labor disputes being imported to England. It was not the British way.

The Times says: "Bergman overstepped the line, but his crime differs in degree from deeds of lawlessness and violence which not many strike leaders venture heartily to discourage, and which some even openly advocate and defend. Mr. Carnegie's position is singular. The avowed champion of trades-unions, he now finds himself in almost ruinous conflict with the representatives of his views. He has been compelled to modify his praise of unionism. Or are we to assume that the doctrine is true in Glasgow, but not in the United States, or that it ceases to be applicable the moment Mr. Carnegie's interests are touched?"

A reporter yesterday drove from Kin-gussie to Rannoch Lodge, on Loch Rannoch, Scotland, Mr. Carnegie's residence, and made repeated efforts to obtain an interview, but his mission proved fruitless. This morning, however, he was more successful, and was finally admitted to Mr. Carnegie's presence. The representative opened the interview by saying to Mr. Carnagie: "In Homestead, I have come to ask again for an expression of your opinion of the outcome of the Homestead troubles.

At first Mr. Carnegie positively refused to discuss any phase of the situation, but finally said: "Well, I authorize you to make the following statement: I have not attended to the business for the past three years, but I have implicit confidence in those who are managing the mills. Further than that I have nothing to say." It is known that Mr. Carnegie is greatly distressed by the attack of Bergman upon Mr. Frick, and that he daily receives many cable dispatches giving the fullest particulars of his condition. It is very evident that Mr. Carnegie has no intention of re-

CHRISTENED THE "COLUMBIA."

turning to America at present.

Miss Morton, Daughter of the Vice-President

Cracked a Bottle on the New Cruiser. PHILADELPHIA, July 26.-Under a sun that almost made ber metal sides vibrate cruiser No. 12, as the vessel had popularly been known, "The Pirate," was launched this afternoon from Cramp's ship-yard and christened the Columbia by Miss Edith Morton, daughter of Vice-president Morton. Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Vice - president Morton, Assistant Secof the Navy Schelly. Commander Scholeh, Congressman John R. Fellows, Commander Alibone, Uni ted States Senator Chilton and Assistant Secretary of State Grinnell reached this city at 1 o'clock from Washington. Mrs. Morton and her two daughters, Miss Edith and Miss Helen Morton, arrived at 1:30. The two parties were met at the station by Henry Cramp, and taken in carriages to the shipyard. They reached the yard about 3:30. The Misses Morton was each presented with a bouquet upon their arrival, and then the entire company was escorted the christening - stand below. The vessel stood upon her stocks in an untinished state. It was hard for the eye of the unpracticed landsman to determine in her the most destructive cruiser that has ever been built. great length of the cruiser was noticeable as she hung out over the river and in comparison to her the Caravels of Columbus would hardly have served the monster for long boats. While the christening party had been taking their stand upon the platform, the busy workmen beneath the keel of the vessel were preparing her for the journey down the ways. The shoring was rapidly struck down and the timbers sawed through. At ten minutes to 4 the crashing sound of breaking planks was heard and Miss Edith Morton was banded the bottle of champagne and was told to prepare to break it as soon as the crosser started. The noise of the started on her downward sweep towards the river. As the vessel began to gather headway Miss Morton crushed the bottle against the boat and said: "I christen this cruiser the Columbia."

## WHY BISMARCK RESIGNED.

An Austrian Newspaper Tells All About That Little Quarrel,

GENEYA, July 26 .- The newspaper Genevois publishes an interesting statement made by a friend of Prince Bismarck, a great novelist and historian, whose name is not revealed. The friend says that he entered Prince Bismarck's study on the day of rupture between the Prince and the Emperor. Bismarck, trembling with agitation, was walking the room muttering imprecations. When he saw his friend. Bismarck exclaimed:

"The Emperor has kicked me out without consideration-me, the greatest servant of his grandfather and father. He asked for my written resignation on the spot, but he shall not have it until tomorrow, even if his impatience over the

delay causes his death. When he became calm, Bismarck explained that the Emperor had announced his intention to attend a fete given by Dr. Windthorst, the Centrist leader. Bismarck begged the Emperor not to go, saying that his presence would be regarded as condemnatory of the attitude of the Chancellor in the eyes of the Centrists, his bitterest enemies, while it would cause great satisfaction to enemies of the empire and would be an overt repudiation of the Chancellor. The Emperor answered brusquely and disdainfully, stamping one root. "Are you going to dictate my very bill of

fare!" he asked. Bismarck replied: "Then I must resign." "I accept your resignation," said the Emperor. "You may retire. Send me your resignation in writing. Bismarek then withdrew, but he obsti-

nately refused to send in his resignation

until the next day.

Another Image of the Virgin. St. Petersburg, July 26 .- A sensation has been caused among the lower classes here by the miraculous discovery of an image of the Virgin in the foundation of the church that is being built on the spot where Alexander Ill was murdered. It is said that the Virgin revealed the presence of the image to an old man in a dream. The image was conveyed to the palace of Grand Duchess Catherine Michaelovni, where the court chaplain was the first to venerate it. Donbters assert that the story was concected to quicken the zeal of the public in behalf of the church-building

Want a Prince Murdered.

Sofia, July 26 .- The Svoboda publishes a dispatch which it claims was sent by the Russian government to its minister at Bucharest, ordering him to pay \$10,000 to the plotters who were concecting plans to murder Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria.

Cable Notes.

The eruption of Mount Etpa is daily growing less violent. There is still a discharge of lava from one crater.

Advices from Vladivostock report that there are 12,000 men engaged in laying the eastern section of the Trans-siberian railway, and that the work will be completed

DEATH IN THE SUN'S BLAZE

Judge Milton S. Robinson Dying from a Double Stroke at Anderson.

Many Deaths Reported from Other Sections in the Country, Where the Mercury Rose to 106 Degrees in the Shade in Places.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., July 23.-Judge Milton S. Robinson, member of the Appellate Court, is lying to-night at the point of death at his home in this city. He was overcome by the intense heat of the day. and it is not believed he can live till morning. A number of the most prominent physicians in the city have the patient in charge, but have very little hope for his recovery. He is unconscious, and it is not thought he can live through the night. Yesterday Colonel Robinson sustained a partial sunstroke, but in a measure recovered, and was able to be up this morning. During the forenoon he lay down on the bed, and his little seven-year-old son Chester was by his side with a fan. Again the Colonel was prostrated and lapsed into a comatose condition. The child, who was the only other person in the room, did not realize that his father had fainted away until he finally spoke and got no answer. Then the other members of the household were called and hastily summoned a physician. Judge Robinson has been in delicate health all summer.

Milton S. Robinson, of Madison county. was born at Versailles, this State, April 20, 1832. He studied law with his father at Greensburg, and commenced the practice at Anderson in November, 1851, where he has ever since resided. He became a Republican at the organization of the party, in 1856, and was a presidential elector in that year. He entered the army in September, 1861, as Lieutenantcolonel of the Forty-seventh Indiana, and was afterwards made Colonel of the Seventy-fitth Indiana, continuing in command of that regiment until the close of the war. being brevetted Brigadier-general, He was elected to the State Senate in 1866, and was a member of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, his second term expiring March 4, 1879. He continued in the active practice of the law until appointed by Governor Hovey one of the Judges of the Appellate Court under the law creating that court.

Chicago Adds Seventy-Nine Sun-Strokes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, July 26 .- To-day's record of sun-strokes and prostrations from heat exceeds that of any day for many years. Up to 10 o'clock this evening seventy-nine cases of sun-stroke, fourteen of which proved fatal, were reported to the police. At 9 o'clock this morning the thermometer reg-1stered 87°, and at 2 o'clock the mercury had elimbed up to 94°, where it remained until after sundown. So numerous were the prostrations that it was with great difficulty that suffering people could be taken to the hospital. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there were fifty-six patients at the county hospital suffering from sun-stroke. The list of dead iscludes John Keogh, Thomas Lamon, James J. Donovan, Frank Mo-Guire, Mrs. May Hamley, Ida Mayer, Stella Kraus, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, August Teka, William J. Allen, Herman Fritz, Henry

Meyer, N. C. Reis and one unknown man. Slight Relief in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, O., July 23.-The third day of the heated term opened threateningly and the thermometer rose on the level, on the streets, as high as 100° before noon, while the weather bureau record showed 98°. But at noon a very light shower come and the mercury was lowered about five points, making a decidedly agreeable change for a short time. The greatest care has been taken by all laborers and others, and so far less than ten cases are reported by the police. No dangerous prostrations have been reported in this city. In Covington work on the streets was abandoned owing to the excessive heat and the prostration of some of the laborers.

Thirty Prostrations in St. Louis. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 26 .- Very little comfort was secured here from the Weather Bureau to-day, not even a promise of a cool wave in the distant future. Clouds were numerous to-day, but they dropped no rain to speak of, and the thermometer kept on climbing just the same. It reached 930. So far thirty prostrations have been reported, with three fatalities. The present bot spell has continued longer than any people died in this city in three days from sunstroke. One of the results of the hos weather has been a partial milk famine.

Hottest in Seven Years.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Not since 1885 has there been in New York so hot a 26th of July. Starting at 6 A. M. with 750, the mercury went up a-kiting. At 8 A. M. it was 830. and that at 150 feet above the street. At 11 A. M. it was 90° on the street, and at 2:30 this afternoon it was 900 in shady and lofty offices and 1070 in the sun. Six prostrations were reported before 11 A. M. Humanity was ineffably wretched and business a burden. From New England and this State come reports of suffering in temperature ranging up to 950 and 950.

Four Deaths at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 26 .- The thermometer on Chestnut street to-day reached 1600 in the shade, the highest known in many

One case of death from heat exhaustion was reported up to noon. At that hour the thermometer on Chestnut street in the shade registered 95120. At 1 o'clock it was 19 in the weather bureau turret, and 1000 on the street. At 3:15 P. M. the weather office thermometer was vacillating between 99° and 100°, and three more deaths were

Mrs. W. D. Griffith, of Terre Haute, Stricken. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARSHALL, Ill., July 26 .- The heat during

the last three or four days has been almost unprecedented, the mercury ranging from 95° to 104° in the shade. Mrs. W. D. Griffith, of Terre Haute, was overcome by the beat while here on a visit, and is in a very serious condition. Milton Harris, an old soldier, was stricken down in bisown doorvard and was unconscious three hours. Several less serious cases have also oc-

VINCENNES, Ind., July 26. - The thermometer registered 980 here to-day, the highest point of the season. Most all work in the foundries and shops are suspended and several cases of substroke were reported from the rural districts yesterday. Thrashing machines have had to stop work

and farmers have had to delay their harv-

est on account of the excessive beat.

Many horses in this locality have been

Had to Stop Thrashing.

overcome and died. Farmer Killed by the Heat. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 26.-The heat for several days has been something terrific. The thermometer at 9 A. M. to-day registered 990 in the shade. Fredrick Brange, ared twenty-eight, a farmer of Wayne township, while working in the harvest field at 9 o'clock was stricken and died

shortly afterward. No other fatalities are

Number of Deaths Reach Fifty-One. St. Louis, Mo., July 26 .- The largest death rate for a number of years was reported yesterday, the number of deaths reaching fifty-one by 6 o'clock. By far the larger portion of them were children under five years of age, and in the main the immediate cause of death was attribnted to the excessive heat that has prevailed during the last few days.

Several Dangerous Prostrations. GREENSBURG, Ind., July 26 .- Though the heat has been excessive there have been no fatalities. William Borden, Harris City:

Robert Lavender, yardmaster; Bert Fletcher, fireman; Jett Hale, section boss on the Big Four, were dangerously prostrated, but prompt attention saved them. The thermometer stood at 96° to-day. Stock is dying numerously in some sections.

Ranged from 90° to 98°. QUINCY, Ill., July 26.—The thermometer here ranged from 90° to 98° yesterday. Horses were prostrated by the heat, and one man, Oscar S. Turm, was overcome and fell to the sidewalk while going home. He died within twenty minutes. The river is falling rapidly, and everything is dry and parched, where floods existed ten days ago.

Mercury at 1060 WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The hot weather continued to-day with increased severity, the thermometer at the Weather Bureau registering a maximum of 99°, while in one portion of the city the mercury rose to 1060. Several prostrations were reported, but none so far are known to have resulted fatally.

From 100° to 106° at Portland. PORTLAND, Ind., July 26.-For seventytwo hours the temperature in this section of the State has been the highest ever known, ranging from 1000 to 1060 in the shade. The death rate has increased twotold, and a number of heat prostrations are reported.

Prostrations Eisewhere. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 26.—The signal service thermometer at noon registered 98°, the hottest on record. Four cases of sunstroke are reported of workmen engaged on buildings. Two are considered fatal. Work on open buildings has been suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The deaths reported from heat prostrations number eight, and three more will probably die. Many were admitted to the hospitals who were overcome by heat.

HERE'S A BOLD ROBBER.

Arrested at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Where He Lived as an American Millionaire.

NEW YORK, July 26 .- Henry F. Hardy, one of the most desperate and reckless bank robbers and jail breakers that this country | day meal. has ever produced, is in the custody of the police of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. When arrested he was living on the proceeds of robberies in Berlin and Baden-Baden, in handsome style, as Edward Carson, a wealthy American mine-owner. He had apartments at one of the fashionable hotels in Frankfort and was associating with several well-known Americans and their families and with two English noblemen. He wore expensive jewelry. His lavish spending of money won him the title

of the "American millionaire," While seated in the reception-room of his hotel last Friday, conversing with a Mr. Green, of New York, the police placed him under arrest. He protested vigorously and Mr. Green was positive that an absurd m stake had been made. But a Baden-Baden banker recognized in Hardy a tall, slender, dark young man who had dashed into his bank, seized a package containing \$:4.000 and escaped.

Hardy was taken to jail and the German police cabled a description of their prisoner to Chief luspector Steers. The message was received at police headquarters yesterday morning. Chief Inspector Steers at once recognized "Carson" as Hardy, for whom the police of many large cities in the United States and Canada have been searching since December last. The Inspector sent a reply to the Frankfort police giving Hardy's record and asking that he be held.

THE SILVERITES TOGETHER.

Don't Know What They Want, but Will Do Something Sure.

DENVER, Col., July 26. - The first convention of the State Silver League assembled in the Chamber of Commerce this morning for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, together with four presidential electors. There were about five hundred delegates present, and the convention promises to be an exceptionally lively one, because of the many opinions held as to the proper policy to be adopted. Some favor a fusion with the People's party, while others object to the party being made the tail to any party kite and demand a straight ticket to be put in the field. M. H. Slater, president of the State Silver League, has published a letter in which he recommends that the convention nominate electors pledged to cast their vote for no presidential candidate who will not publicly declare himself in favor of free and unlimited comage of silver. They hope by this means to force either President Harrison or Mr. Cleveland to declare themselves, and in case they do not, they expect to carry Colorado, idaho and three or four of the Western States and throw the election of President into the House of Representa-

The assemblage was organized by the election of C. I. Thompson, of Aspen, temporary chairman. The various committees were appointed and an invitation extended to General Weaver to address them. After some discussion a committee was appointed, which at once waited upon Gen. Weaver at his betel. During the interval between the going and returning of the Weaver committee Capt. C. A. Power, of Torre Haute, Ind., the national committeeman of the l'eople's party for that State, was introduced and said that be was glad to see the delegates and to notice the spirit of harmony which prevailed, and he felt sure that the work of the convention would be felt to the ends of the Nation. Events which had transpired recently had made the movement reach down deeper than anything which had sprung up since the war. The liberty of the people was involved. Speaking of the international monetary conference he said that when Harrison asked a lot of foreign aristocrats to sit in judgment on a domestic affair, it struck him as a movement to barter away the sovereignty of the American people over their domestic affairs. The silver question concerns the whole people, and he trusted that this question would stir up the American people as no other movement ever had. The wheat and cotton regions were deeply interested in the silver question. He did not care to say more, for he knew

that General Weaver would explain things better than he. General Weaver, however, sent word that his time was limited, and that, while he could not accept the invitation to be present, he expressed himself as heartily in ac-

cord with efforts of the convention for free Julius Thompson, who is prominently spoken of as the People's party candidate for Governor of Colorado, said that the time had come for action. He was in the movement to work with barness on his shoulder and with the collar on his neck. Clark Wheeler, of Aspen. followed Mr. Thompson. He said that the silver men had got nothing from Chicago or Minneapolis, but had received everything they asked for from the Omaha convention. In conclusion, Mr. Wheeler said that two-thirds of the members of the Silver League were going to vote the People's ticket, and that the l'eopie's party was organized in every State in the Union, and was going to carry many States. Hon. Thomas Patterson, of Denver, in addressing the convention, said that the election of either Cleveland or Harrison meant the same thing to silver-producing States, and that it was the downfall of silver. He said that General Weaver was Colorado's choice, and he should receive the support of Dem-

Nominated on the 759th Ballot. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26.-The deadlocked Democratic congressional convention in the Sixth district was broken this morning. Gen. Robert Neill, of Independhundred-and-fifty-ninth ballot.

ocrats and Republicans alike.

Loren Fletcher Nominated. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26.-Hon. Loren Fletcher was nominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the new Fifth district of Minnesota. The district includes the city of Minneapolis.

Only \$3.75 to Chicago Via the popular Monon route, the diningcar line.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report.



BAY CITY'S FIERY SCOURGE

Scene of Desolation Among Citizens Who Lost All in the Conflagration.

Three Hundred Families Fed at Midnight on the Commons-Total Loss More than a Million-One Old Man Found Lurned.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 26 .- After the adjournment of the Common Council, last evening, a number of wealthy citizens subscribed several hundred dollars for the temporary relief of families whose homes had been destroyed in the fires that swept over forty blocks of business houses and residences. A committee was appointed to purchase and distribute provisions. They immediately set to work and after purchasing the stock of several restaurants proceeded to the camp of the homeless with a couple of dray-loads of provisions. Estables were apportioned among the enfferers and at midnight in the glare of flames which lit the firmament, nearly one thousand people partook of the first food they had tasted since they ate their noon-

The scene on the commons where the people were huddled, guarding the few personal effects they had saved, was one of desolation. Such bedding as had been preserved was arranged on the sod and allotted to women who had infants to care for. To the northward, extending over half a mile, and from two to five blocks wide, lay a waste of burning embers where less than twelve hours before had stood hundreds of happy homes. At the break of day the scene changed to one of activity. The men left the group and proceeded to the ruins in a vain attempt to recover property overlooked by the fiames, while women and children busied themselves assorting furniture and securing their personal effects from the general mass. Never did a fire do cleaner work than this one which swept through the city yesterday. Within the burned territory not a house is left standing.

It will require several days to ascertain

precisely how many buildings were consumed. The total loss is somewhere around \$1,000,000. This afternoon the most conservative estimate places the number at 350, while many persons acquainted with the situation claim that itily 500 houses were destroyed. The loss at Miller & Turner's manufacturing plant will reach \$200,000. These figures include 10,000,000 feet of lumber owned by Joseph Turner and Spencer O. Fisher. The lumber was insured for \$95,000. Albert Miller loses everything. His fine residence, situated on Thirtieth street, was reduced to ashes. Stover & Larkin, hardware merchants, suffer to the extent of \$15,000, with \$8,000 insurance. A. H. Gould had a small hotel and five dwellings burned; value, \$7,000. George Turner, S. Beards, J. Kelly, Thomas Reilly, P. M. Whipple, F. H. Mason, Arthur Burker, James Larkin, A. Gosler, Charles F. Webb, Mrs. H. Marble, Mrs. Jane Clarke, Duncan McGreggor, J. M. Miller, William Wright, Samuel Cussons, Adrew Miller, Mrs. Crompton, William Willis, R. McLaughlin, James Stevenson, Mrs. Charles Randall, C. H. Tuttle, A. D. Stauley, C. Hewitt and Mrs. Southworth, twenty-six in all, lose houses ranging in value from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Nearly all of these are insured. The Baptist Church, which was burned, was a modest structure worth \$2,500; light insurance. The Methodist Church, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500. A. H. Miller & Ca. lumber-dealers, loss \$6),-000; insurance, \$40,000. The firm of Turner & Miller lose \$60,000; claim to be fully protected. There were at least 350 houses destroyed belonging to other parties, each of which, with their furnishing, represented \$1,000. The majority of the latter belouged to Polish families, and, as far as can be learned, most of them were insured. Hundreds of families whose homes were not destroyed suffer losses by reason of removing their furniture in anticipation of being

As always on such occasions, thieves were about, ready to ply their nefarious calling. Five pillagers were arrested, and now lie in the city lock-up. A mass-meeting of citizens was called, and means will be devised for affording permanent relief to the homeless. While the conflagration is a serious blow to the city, and will occasion much suffering, the idea that the city lies in ashes is a mistaken one. The principal business portion lies over two miles from the burned district, and remains intact. It is the poorer class wup will suffer most,

and much food, money and clothing will The first fatality has just come to light. It was learned this morning that Jesse M. Miller, an old and respected citizen, was missing. A search among the debris of his dwelling resulted in tinding of his teeth and a few charred bopes. Lying close by the remains were several gold coins. It is supposed that he arrived at his home to find it in flames, and rushing inside to rescue his gold, was overcome by heat and smoke. Searching parties are going about at present among the ruins, but it is not believed that any more persons have perished.

Rosin and Oil Burned.

CINCINNAII, O., July 26 .- A locomotive on the switching-tracks of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, at Ludlow, Ky., late this afternoon, dropped a few coals of fire on some powdered rosin on the track, which at once ignited and soon set in flames the storage warehouse of the Standard Oil Company. One warehouse was a wooden building, 200 feet long, and the other was of brick, 100 feet long. Each was one story high. As nearly as can be learned these warehouses contained about 25,000 barrels of rosin, 5,000 barrels of turpentine and 3,000 barrels of benzine. In addition to the above, eight freight cars, two tanks of turpentine and 1000 feet of the Cincinnati Southern railroad siding were destroyed The agent of the Standard Oil Company had the buildings maured for \$14,000, which is the only insurance as far as can be ascertained. The warehouses were a storing department for shipping purposes. Two companies of the Cincinnati fire department joined several companies of Covington firemen to prevent the spread of the

The Cholera Death Roll. LONDON, July 26.-The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: According to the official bulletin issued to-day 2,055 cases of cholers and 1,277 deaths from the disease occurred in all the affected districts of Russia. These figures include the figures for Astrakhan, where 232 cases and 140 deaths were reported in the days mentioned, and for the Don Cossacks country. where there were 488 cases and 226 deaths.

The Alliance Congressman. Kansas City Journal.

Any one who rejoices over the assassination of a fellow-man is himself a murderer at heart. If Congressman Simpson expressed and felt gratification at the shooting of Mr. Frick and disappointment that the wounds did not prove immediately fatal, he is not only not a fit man to represent a respectable community in Congress, but he is unfit for decent men to associate with.

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TRAINS RUN AS POLLOWS: CON INDIAMAPOLIS TO Columbus, Ind., and Louisville \* 3.40 am Philadelphia and New York... \* 5.00 am Baltimore and Washington... 5.00 am 10.15 pm

Baltimore and Washington... 5.00 am 10.15 pm

Dayton and Springfield... 5.00 am 10.15 pm

Martinsville and Vincennes... † 8.00 am † 5.15 pm

Madison and Louisville... † 8.05 am † 6.00 pm

Richmond and Columbus, O... † 8.00 am † 3.45 pm 

VANDACIALINE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. From Indianapolis Union Station. Trains leave for St. Louis, S.10 a.m., 11.50 a.m. 12.30 p.m., 11:00 p.m. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleep-

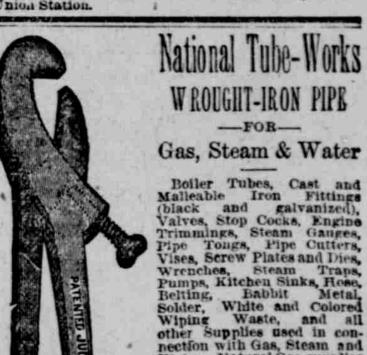
er on 11:00 p.m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis 3.30 a.m., 4.50 a.m., 2.50 p.m., 5.20 p.m., 7.45 p.m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at

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PULLMAN CAR LINE No. 32—Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily......11.35 am No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily............12.40 am Arrive in Chicago 7.35 am. No. 38-Monon Acc. 5.20 pm. Arrive at Indianapolis. No. 39—Monon Acc. 10.40 am
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S. PENNSYLVAN IA ST DANNY NEEDHAM DROPS.

Knocked Out in the Twenty-Ninth Round by Dawson, at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 .- Danny Needham, of St. Paul, and George Dawson, of Australia, welter-weights, fought for a purse of \$2,000 at the California Athletic Club this evening. Needham weighed 139 and Dawson 140 pounds. The match was a very popular one, the records of both being clear of any suspicion of faking, and both having eputations as thoroughly game and elever boxers. As a consequence the hall was interally packed. The betting was 10 to 7, with Dawson at the long end, and both men were played heavily at these odds.

The men entered the ring at 8:58 P. M. Round 1-Needham was the first one to lead, landing a light left on the face. Dawson then rushed and the round closed with sparring.

Round 2-Danny landed two light lefts on Dawson's wind, and a few seconds after a heavy one on the neck and nose. First blood for Need-

Round 3-Both cautious. George landed a

lightning left on the face. Needham rushed and had the best of it. Round 4-Dawson showed a disposition to force the fightlug, but was cooled by a left on the Round 5-Danny reached the mouth with his left, the Australian countering on the neck. Dawson then rushed, landing a heavy right on the jaw, staggering Needham for a moment. The round was in favor of Dawson. Round 6-Needham slipped to the floor, Dawson aiding him with a right on the back of the

Round 7-Danny landed three times, but Dawson kept coming. Round 8-Danny jabbed his opponent in the mouth, and Dawson was evidently swallowing Round 9-Dawson landed several times on Needham's wind, and Danny jaobed George's sore mouth, landing a heavy right on the jaw. Danny's legs scemed weak. Round 10-Dawson landed a heavy left on the

aw. Dawson's left eye closing, but he was the Round 11-The men fought hard, Dawson laying for wind, and Dan for the sore eye. Danny led a hard upper-cut on the nose, and Dawson bled freely. Needham rushed, landing his right on the jaw, making Dawson groggy. The call of tire saved him. Rounds 12 to 19-Hard fighting characterized the rounds, and both men were badly used up. Dawson had a shade the better. Needham was very weak toward the last, and both were bleed-

Round 20 to 23-It was either man's fight. Both hitting hard and freely. Needham knocked Dawson's head back with his left on the mouth, later landing hard on the right ribs

Hard fighting continued till the twentyeighth round, when Needham landed a La Blanche swing on the mouth, without serions results, and in the twenty-ninth round the fight was awarded to Dawson.

The Poor Innocents. Epecial to the India: apolis Journal.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26,-The most alarming mortality record that this city has had in years was the one for the twen ty-four hours ending at noon to-day. There were reported at the health office during that time forty-eight deaths. The intense heat of the past few days was directly responsible for 75 per cent. of the deaths. Forty of the victims were children under two years of age, and the principal cause of death in their cases was cholera infontum, as well as exhaustion, marasmus and convulsions.

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